

DRESDEN IN FLIGHT FROM PUNTA ARENAS

German Cruiser Makes Dash for Pacific, Pursued by British Warship.

CHANCES OF ESCAPE SMALL

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 15.—The German cruiser Dresden, which took refuge at Punta Arenas after the naval battle off the Falkland Islands on December 8, left that port on Sunday, according to an official dispatch received by the Chilean Government.

The dispatch adds that the British cruiser Bristol arrived at Punta Arenas yesterday but left immediately.

The Bristol evidently is in pursuit of the Dresden and may be able to catch her soon after the Dresden passes outside the strait through her superior speed.

The Dresden made 24.5 knots on her official trials in 1907, but she has been in tropical waters for a long time and has spent much of that time at anchor and undoubtedly is badly in need of being scraped.

The Bristol made 26.8 knots on her official trials in 1910, and left home waters later than the Dresden. Hence it is probably much faster than that of the Dresden and her speed less impaired. The Bristol carries ten 4 inch (40 calibre) guns to the Dresden's ten 4.1 inch (40 calibre). Each carries two machine guns and two 18 inch submerged torpedo tubes.

KAISER HOPEFUL

Press That Losses May Be Turned Into Blessings.

BERLIN, by wireless to London, Dec. 15.—Copies of telegrams between Emperor William and Johannes Kaempf, president of the Reichstag, regarding the naval engagement in which the German cruisers Scheerhorn, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg were sunk off the Falkland Islands, were given out by the press bureau today.

Herr Kaempf, in his telegram, said the nation was one with the Emperor in grief at the loss and pride in the heroic deaths of the German officers and men. The Kaiser replied:

"May the heavy sacrifices we have been forced to make in this battle for our existence be borne by all and used with a single aim, that supported by an unshaken hope in God, our Lord, from whose gracious hand we humbly receive fortune, misfortune, joy and sorrow, will turn this most difficult hour into a blessing for the fatherland."

MUST FIGHT HARD

Germany Rejects English Recognition. Says Count von Reventlow.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The universal character in Germany over the destruction of Admiral Count von Spee's fleet off the Falkland Islands is expressed in a furious article by Count von Reventlow, the naval writer, in a German newspaper, in which he says:

"It is clear that we must fight the British ruthlessly in every sense of the word, without any regard whatever for any conceivable third world outside the sphere of the sheer, final ends of the war."

After angrily rejecting with disgust the recognition by the British press of the gallantry of the German sailors as ineffectual, obnoxious, pharisaical British hypocrisy, Count Reventlow says:

"Let the English keep their recognition for home consumption. The German people have none of it. This sole thought is in their minds: to increase their vengeance by any and every means which can lead to victory."

CRUISER INTERNED AT GUAM

Cormorant of Kaiser's Navy Must Await End of War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The internment of a German cruiser, the Cormorant, was reported today to the Navy Department by the naval authorities of the island.

The Cormorant arrived at Guam yesterday morning short of coal, provisions and water. She was asked for 1,000 tons of coal to reach the next German port, but the commandant at Guam felt that the supply of coal in his possession was too small to permit the Cormorant to have the required amount. The German commandant, however, could have only 100 tons. The German commandant was also notified that by 1 o'clock this morning the cruiser must either return to Guam for the duration of the war or leave the island.

The Cormorant, of 5,000 tons, was purchased from Russia before the war. Her complement is 22 officers and 355 men.

REPORT ON BULWARK.

Inquiry Court Finds Battleship Lost Through Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The official court of inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Bulwark in the Channel of Sheerness, thirty-five miles from London, on November 26, announced today that the loss of the vessel was due to accidental ignition of the ammunition. No evidence was gathered suggesting treachery or a hostile attack by submarines.

SAYS LAW OUTLIVES VIOLATION.

Nobel Peace Prize Winner Opens Course Despite War.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Louis Renault, winner of the Nobel peace prize in 1907, is giving a course in international law at the College de France today, emphasizing the necessity of studying international law despite its violation by Germany. M. Renault said no Power had the right to maintain a neutral attitude in the face of the repeated violation of international law in Belgium.

Every Government, he added, ought to protest against this violation, although at present the only punishment for Germany is their duty and their conscience. "It is their duty and their conscience," said M. Renault, "if the law is to remain alive, and if the law is to remain alive, it must be applied."

M. Renault quoted the text of the Hague Convention, which provided that the belligerent nations which declared that the belligerent of a neutral Power must not be violated. He expressed surprise that violation of Belgium and Luxembourg was not met with official silence even on the part of the signatories of the convention.

WAR RAISES SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Extra Risk Involved Brings Increase of \$2.50 a Month.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Board of Trade has decided to award the Liverpool seamen a 25 per cent increase in wages of 10 shillings a month.

Consent of raising the wages of seamen was submitted to the Board of Trade by the seamen's union. The union asked for a 25 per cent increase of 25 shillings a month, but the Board of Trade decided on a 25 per cent increase of 10 shillings a month.

Allies in West Pressing Advance Toward the Rhine

Gen. Joffre, by Serious Offensive in Alsace, Attempts to Stretch German Resources to the Limit and Compel Them to Contract Lines.

KAISER'S COUNTRY INVADEN ON BOTH FRONTS

In the past two weeks in three fields of operation, in Flanders, in Lorraine and in Alsace, there has been a steady increase of activity on the part of the Allies, which has filled the official statement and in London and Paris inspired the belief that at last the French and English were taking the offensive and the great task of turning the Germans out of France and Belgium was well under way.

The operations in Flanders it is still too early to speak with any clarity. The fighting is still on the ground where from the moment of the capture of Antwerp to the present hour it has been concentrated along the narrow front between the Yser to the sea, with Ypres as a central point and the Yser and the Canal as the approximate limits of the two battle lines. When the German drive to Calais reached its height, the Allies were south and west of the river and canal at various points. Today the Allies have apparently crossed the water barrier in their turn and are pushing the Germans back to the river. The struggle today extends to the Yser, but the progress has been inconceivable.

On the other hand, in Lorraine and in Alsace the operations have taken a well defined course and offer a definite appearance to the observer. To take that in Lorraine first. It will be recalled that while the battle of the Aisne was still in its earliest stages a German army moving east from Metz reached the eastern barrier of France.

Look at the map and it will be seen that almost midway between Toul and Verdun, the Moselle, known as the Heights of the Meuse and the Woivre, which surround these two fortresses respectively are separated by a narrow valley, which penetrates from the Moselle almost to the Meuse. A thin chain of highland, narrow at St. Mihiel, is all that separates the two river valleys. Down the intervening valley flows the Rupt de Mad. From the French frontier at Verdun, the railroad ascends the valley to Thiaucourt and a national highway follows the railroad and continues to Commercy, south of St. Mihiel and on the main Paris-Nancy railroad.

In September they came up the Rupt de Mad valley until they were abreast of St. Mihiel, which is north of the national road, then turned west. St. Mihiel was one of the great forts, Camp des Romains on the east bank of the Meuse. Fort des Paroches on the west. Both forts were reduced by heavy German artillery and taken. With the capture of these forts the Germans crossed the Meuse, cut the railway from Verdun to Commercy and thus isolated Verdun from the south.

Attempted to Isolate Verdun.

At the same time the Crown Prince's army moved south, east of the Argonne and west of Verdun, and endeavored to reach the Verdun-Paris Railroad near St. Menesboul. This road cut Verdun would be isolated from the French armies and the Crown Prince's army, pushing south, the St. Mihiel force east, the complete encirclement would be accomplished and the capture after bombardment assured.

But the Crown Prince's army failed to get south. Meantime the allied advance in the west compelled the Germans to weaken their force at St. Mihiel, and the offensive came to a halt. At that time the German position resembled a long arm thrust between Verdun and Toul, with the two captured forts serving as brass knuckles on the doubled fist.

As their numbers increased the French on their side began an endeavor to reach this break in their line. Their plan was to push south from Verdun and north from Toul and cut the extended arm east of St. Mihiel. Week by week they pushed out, until at the present time the German position is a narrow strip of land, less than ten miles long, along this space runs the only line of communications between Metz and Verdun.

SAYS GERMANY MUST YIELD.

New York Editor Expects Berlin to Ask Peace Soon.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Clarence W. Barron, head of the Wall Street Journal, is said to have returned to his home in the Lusitania tomorrow after a quick trip to look over the financial situation. Mr. Barron expressed the opinion that Germany must sue for peace before long.

He said that England has undertaken the largest financial expenditure of any nation in connection with the war, but that her compensation will come chiefly in the insurance of peace for the next hundred years. He predicted that the present bitterness of Germany toward England will place after the war a reduction that England is Germany's best friend, for it is British policy to assist in the preservation of industrial Germany, the industries of the two nations being supplemental to each other.

WORKS ASSAILS BUSINESS MEN.

Argues for Forthright Stopping Those Selling to Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A severe arraignment of Americans who are selling ammunition and even food and clothing to the belligerent nations was made in the Senate today by Senator Works of California, who has a bill pending which would prohibit such sales. "If our business men are not patriotic, unselfish and humanitarian enough to stop selling for their own profit the supplies to the nations engaged in the war, we are endorsing the way to go on, of their own accord," Mr. Works said, "a law should be passed which would forbid prevent them from making money in this way."

LITERACY NOT QUALITY TEST.

President Announces Opposition to Immigration Bill Change.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Wilson announced to callers today his opposition to the literacy test in the immigration bill pending in the Senate and said he did not believe the test "tested quality."

The President has not decided whether his opposition to the literacy test could make him decide against the entire bill or whether other features would overcome his objections.

Spain to Send Canal Delegation.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Vice Admiral Miranda, Minister of Marine, announced today that the Spanish Government will be represented at the formal opening of the Panama Canal by the dreadnought Espana and a delegation headed by Vice Admiral Estrada.

SULTAN SAYS ALLIES FORCED HIM TO FIGHT

Russian Fleet Attacked Turkish and British Crossed Frontier. He Declares.

TELLS OF PERSECUTION

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sultan Mehmed V, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Turkish Parliament yesterday said that he was forced to declare war when the Russian fleet attacked the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea and when Great Britain and France began actual hostilities by sending troops to the Turkish frontiers, according to Reuters' Constantinople correspondent.

"The necessity was forced upon us to resist with armed force the policy of destruction which at all times has been pursued against the Islamic world by England, Russia and France, and which has assumed the character of religious persecution," the Sultan continued.

"In consequence with the Fetwa (the Moslem law) I called all Moslems to holy war against these Powers and those who helped them. I am convinced that our forces on land and sea will add fresh victories to those gained by the glorious armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary against the common enemies."

"The special privileges which our Government had heretofore granted to foreigners must be withdrawn and we must return to our rights of sovereignty."

The Sultan declared that he had been obliged to initiate important internal reforms when the war interfered.

TURKS BLAME GERMANS.

Accuse Them of Neglecting Defences of Dardanelles.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14 (Delayed).—There was a panic here today over the sinking of the battleship Mesoudiyeh by the British submarine B-11. The destruction of the warship has caused a new alarm among the Germans, as they are accused of having neglected the defences of the Dardanelles.

The Turks are openly blaming the Germans for the disaster and are afraid of a repetition of the exploits of the British submarine, which would result in the destruction of the Turkish navy. Many citizens are already fleeing into the interior.

The Government has seized all foreign owned merchandise in Syrian ports and has refused to pay for it.

SEBASTOPOL SHELLED.

50,000 Russian Missiles Deserted, Says Constantinople.

RUSSIA, by wireless to Saville, L. L., Dec. 15.—The following statement was issued by the official press bureau today: "The Turkish cruiser Modrih (formerly the Russian ship) has bombarded Sebastopol twice. The Turkish official bulletin says that the large cruiser Sultan Selim (the German) bombarded Batum on December 10, setting fire to the city. The Russian land batteries returned the fire without success."

Says Kaiser Wants Turkey as Vassal. Sultan's Country No Longer Islamic Trustee, Declares Aga Khan.

The text of the message addressed to the Moslems in India and in other British dominions by the Aga Khan, declaring that Turkey, having allowed herself to be made the tool of Germany, no longer is the trustee of Islam, is given as follows in the Calcutta telegraph:

"With deep sorrow I find that the Turkish Government, having joined hands with Germany, acting under German orders, is making attempts to wage a most unprovoked and unjust war against the Moslem sovereigns as the King-Emperor and the Czar of Russia. This is not the true and free will of the Sultan, but of Germany and other non-Moslems who have forced him to their bidding. Germany and Austria have been no disinterested friends of Islam, and while one look Bosnia and the other has long been plotting to become the sultan of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, including Kerkala, Neft and Baghdad."

"If Germany succeeds, which heaven forbid, Turkey will become only a vassal of Germany, and the Kaiser's resident will be the real ruler of Turkey, and will control the holy cities. No Islamic interest will be protected in the war, and religion was not in peril, now was Turkey in peril, for the British and Russian empires and the French Republic had offered to solemnly guarantee Turkey all her territories in complete independence if she had remained at peace."

"Turkey was the trustee of Islam, and the whole world was content to let her hold her holy cities in her keeping. Now that Turkey has no disinterestedly shown herself a tool in German hands she has not only ruined herself but has lost her position of trustee of Islam and will overthrow her Turkey has been persuaded to draw the sword in an unholy cause from which she could be ruined, whatever else happened, and she will lose her position of great nation, for such mighty sovereigns as the King-Emperor and the Czar can never be defeated."

"Thousands of Moslems are fighting for their sovereign already, and all men must see that Turkey has not gone to war for the cause of Islam or for the defence of her independence. Thus our only duty as Moslems now is to remain loyal, faithful and obedient to our temporal and secular allegiance."

RUSSIAN'S DRIVEN BACK. Turks Attack Successfully on Persian Frontier, Says Report.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—An official Turkish statement printed in Berlin today says:

"Skirmishes with the Russians on the border of the village of Van continue in our favor. Russian cavalry attacked our cavalry at Faral on the Persian frontier. Our counter attacks were successful and Russians were repulsed and dispersed. But their own bullets and their own sword Premier Asquith contributes the following:

"The Belgians have won for themselves the immortal glory which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security, even to life itself. We are proud of their alliance, their friendship, and we salute them with respect and honor. Belgium has deserved well of the world. She has placed us under an obligation which, as a nation, we shall not forget. We assure her today in the name of this United Kingdom and the whole empire that she may count on the end on our wholehearted and unflinching support."

Among the non-British contributors are Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the United States; William Brewster, Howell, Gertrude, Atherton, Winthrop, Churchill, the novelist; Pierre Loti, Edmund Rostand, Padewski, Henri Sienkiewicz, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer.

Mr. Choate's contribution contains the following:

"Those who were guilty of an awful breach of faith, confessed their crime in the act of committing it, and pleaded necessity to absolve them from all law. As neutrals by international law and by our own law, our hands are tied and will remain so, but our hearts are not with them."

Other American contributors are: President Taft, Carlisle, Gibbons, Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. O. H. Belmont, J. Montague, George, Margaret, Deland, Charles, Dean, Glavin, Howard, Chandler, Chest, Edith, Wharton, Harrison, Fisher, Ella Wheeler.

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A deposition by Dr. Bruce, secretary of the California Board of Health, said that after an investigation the names of Lieut. and Mrs. Slingsby on a birth certificate as the parents of the child had been crossed out and the names of Paul Glavin and William Anderson substituted. The trial was adjourned.

Schwab on His Way Home Again. LONDON, Dec. 15.—Charles M. Schwab leaves tomorrow for New York after four days stay in London.

Schwab's business contracts, probably the most extensive obtained by one individual, are now entirely completed.

NOTED WRITERS IN "KING ALBERT'S BOOK"

Kipling Has Poem and Premier Asquith a Tribute to Belgian Bravery.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"King Albert's Book," to be published tomorrow in the Daily Telegraph in behalf of the Belgian refugees fund, contains messages and contributions from some of the most famous statesmen, divines, scientists, artists, literary, artists and musicians from many nations. Rudyard Kipling contributes a poem dealing with the devastation of Belgium by the Germans, of which the following is an excerpt:

"Through learned and laborious years they set themselves to find fresh terms and adjectives of love. To leap upon mankind. Coldly they would absorb and raise. To life and make more dread. Abominations of old days. Their music would be death. They paid the price to reach their goal. Across a world in flame. But their own hearts and their own soul. Premier Asquith contributes the following:

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| 27 in. x 54 in. | \$4.50 | \$3.14 | 36 in. x 72 in. | \$1.25 | \$2.24 | 36 in. x 72 in. | \$10.50 | \$6.74 | 36 in. x 72 in. | \$10.50 | \$6.74 |
| 36 in. x 72 in. | \$6.00 | \$4.74 | | | | | | | | | |

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- "Is There a Santa Claus?"
- "Father Knickerbocker's Memories," etc.

Frontispiece—A painting of Old St. John's Church, Christmas Eve, 1860.

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